

APPLICATION
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TITLE: COLOR KILLER ADJUSTMENT DEVICE

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COLOR KILLER ADJUSTMENT DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention:

This invention relates to a color killer adjustment device used in a TV receiver,
5 specifically to a color killer adjustment device suitable for a configuration in which a CPU
(a microcomputer) and a TV signal processing IC are combined, or integrated into a single
chip.

Description of the Related Art:

A TV receiver has a color killer function which intentionally switches off a color
10 signal when the reception is poor due to weak airwaves or the like. To be more specific, a
color burst signal in the color signal is converted to a DC (direct current) voltage by
smoothing it. And the converted DC voltage is compared with a reference voltage. The
color signal is used when the converted DC voltage is larger than the reference voltage.
The color signal is forbidden when the converted DC voltage is smaller than the reference
15 voltage. A clear picture is obtained as a result.

A level of the color burst signal at which the color killer function is to be enabled
varies depending on each model of the TV receiver, a place of destination, designer's
requirement and so on. With this being the situation, the reference voltage is
conventionally made adjustable from outside the terminals of the TV signal processing IC.
20 By doing so, an onset point of the color killer function can be freely determined by design of
an external circuit of the TV signal processing IC.

However, the method to determine the onset point of the color killer function by
design of the external circuit requires physical work to change external parts and their
component values which vary from one model to another. Therefore, an alternative
25 method to adjust the onset point of the color killer function without requiring such work
has been sought for.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention is directed to solve the problems addressed above, and offers a color
killer adjustment device, which adjusts the onset point of the color killer function to switch
30 off the color signal in video signals, having a CPU to store and output a control signal to
determine the onset point of the color killer function, a color killer control circuit which
generates the reference voltage corresponding to the control signal from the CPU and a

A TV signal processing IC 12 includes the bus interface circuit 3, the color killer control circuit 4, the comparator 5, the BPA 7, the demodulator circuit 9 and the matrix circuit 10, and is implemented in a single semiconductor chip. The EEPROM 1 and the CPU 2 are connected with two-wire bus lines 13 and 14, while the CPU 2 and the TV signal processing IC 12 are connected with three-wire bus lines 15, 16 and 17.

These three semiconductor chips may be encapsulated in a single package to appear to be a single semiconductor component. Or the three semiconductor chips may be integrated into a single chip. Since a CPU is usually equipped with a function of ROM, the control signal may be stored in the CPU 2. Note that reprogramming the control signal later on is easier when the control signal is stored in the EEPROM 1.

Next, operation of the device mentioned above will be described. The reference voltage Vref generated from the color killer control circuit 4 is set to one of eight values which are a digital value 0 through a digital value 7, for example. A desired value of Vref is set freely according to the model of the TV receiver, the place of destination, designer's requirements and so on. By changing the reference voltage Vref, the color killer function is made either easily enabled or not easily enabled.

For example, a digital value 5 is stored in the EEPROM, assuming that the color killer function is easily enabled for the digital value 5. Then the CPU 2 reads the digital value 5 from the EEPROM 1 through the bus lines 13 and 14. Next, the CPU 2 applies the digital value 5 to the bus interface circuit 3 through the bus lines 15, 16 and 17. A role of the bus interface circuit 3 is to convert serial data from the CPU to parallel data, so that the data can be applied to the color killer control circuit 4.

When an output signal from the bus interface circuit 3 is applied to the color killer control circuit 4, the reference voltage Vref is turned to be a value which corresponds to the digital value 5. The value is to make the color killer function easily enabled, and is set to be a little bit smaller than the average level of the color burst signal from the terminal 6. By doing so, an output of the comparator 5 is inverted to low level when the level of the color burst signal is slightly lowered. The BPA 7 operates with normal gain while the output of the comparator 5 is at high level. When the output of the comparator becomes low, the gain of the BPA 7 turns to zero, cutting off transfer of the color signal to the demodulator circuit 9.

The demodulator circuit 9 demodulates the color signal from the BPA 7 to generate the three color-difference signals R-Y, G-Y and B-Y. Each of the three color difference signals R-Y, G-Y and B-Y is added to the Y (Brightness) signal from the terminal 11 in the matrix circuit 10 to obtain each of the three primary color signals R, G and B.

5 Therefore, the color killer function is set to be easily enabled with the digital value 5 stored in the EEPROM 1.

When it is preferred that the color killer function is not easily enabled, the reference voltage V_{ref} generated from the color killer control circuit 4 is set to be much smaller than the average level of the color burst signal from the terminal 6. By doing so, the
10 comparator 5 is not easily inverted when the level of the color burst signal is lowered. Assuming the setting described above corresponds to a digital value 3, what it takes is storing the digital value 3 in the EEPROM 1. By doing so, the CPU 2 operates as in the case with the digital value 5, and the reference voltage V_{ref} generated from the color killer control circuit 4 is lowered. Hence the onset point of the color killer function can be freely
15 set by only reprogramming the EEPROM 1, according to the device described above.

According to this invention, the onset point of the color killer function can be freely set by only changing the data stored in the memory, negating the need for the work to change the external parts. Hence it is easier to meet the requirement on the various onset points of the color killer function depending on each model of the TV receiver, a place
20 of destination, designer's requirement and so on.